

**Vol. II.] Camp Douglas, U. T., Thursday Morning, August 4, 1864. No. 27**

### ADMINISTRATOR NOTICE.

Notice hereby given that the undersigned was on the 14th day of June, 1884, duly appointed administrator of the Estate of George H. Wink, deceased, by the Probate Court of Madison County, Idaho Territory.

All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby required to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at Virginia City, in said county and Territory, within ten months after the date hereof for allowance, or the same will be forever barred.

W. M. SANDERS.

year thereafter, who shall hold his office for one year, unless sooner removed, which can only be done, as in hereafter prescribed.

Sec. 4th. It shall be the duty of the Recorder to keep in a suitable book or books, a full and truthful record of the proceedings of all public meetings; to place on record all claims brought

SEC. 12th. All locations shall be made by a written notice, posted upon the claim, with boundaries defined and the names of all claimants posted on the notice.

ately left in search, and found him  
severely if not fatally wounded, hav-  
ing received several contusions on the  
head from the shell and in the hands  
of the Indians. The high wayman is  
charged with the murder of a slippery Ford  
motor car, and is being held by the Ford  
motor car.



## The Sowing Process—Is the water falling?

The signs of the times indicate that the combination which has sought to control the produce market; to ignore or depreciate the National currency and substitute therefor that myth yclept "a gold basis," is likely to find its "hard road to travel." On next Monday, the Convention called by the Church to carry out the behests of the combination, will meet; but as the time approaches, the movers, it is evident, begin to fear that "counsel" will not prevail. Therefore every outside and extraneous effort is being made to impress upon the people the urgent necessity of carrying out the policy, inaugurated at the Tabernacle and endorsed by its convener. Among the means much in vogue in this Territory to enhance the prices of produce, the most usual and heretofore effective has been a persistent attempt to convince outsiders, if not themselves, that the crops are to be a partial or a total failure. Almost every year about harvest time, or just before, the most alarming accounts are disseminated. Sometimes the ravages of the grasshoppers are told of; then the crickets are coming in huge devouring bands; again we hear of a prospective drought, which is to wither our fields and "dry up" everything—except indeed the alarmists themselves.

Taking advantage of the fact that several years ago, when the community was young, the grasshoppers passed over the country in myriads and destroyed every living herb and bugh, the schemers lose no opportunity of recalling the year of famine, and with prophetic eye seeing the occasion repeat itself. Yet the grasshoppers do not come; the crops yield abundantly; a few profit by the terror spread abroad, and another season is waited for to repeat the same or a similar story. Early in this Summer the report spread widely from mouth to mouth and letter upon letter appeared in one of the newspapers, retelling the wonderful tale of the ravages of crickets down South; how the inhabitants, tremulous with alarm, yet valiant in the fray, turned out from Spanish Fork and vicinity to grapple with, and turn back the army of bugs, to which "hum" should have been prefixed. Judging from the consternation exhibited, there was imminent danger that the crops of the Territory were about to be devoured by the crickets ere the harvest came. A trip southward about this time enabled us to judge something of the facts of the case. We made diligent inquiry, and well our eyes most persistently to hear and see the coming evil.

Our most diligent search, however, failed to find anything more alarming than a few jumping crickets on the great flat between Spanish Fork and Payson, apparently as harmless to the crops—just away—as sucking doves, and in fact, too limited in numbers to seriously affect a two acre garden, even if transported to it. The alarm attempted to be created was a signal failure. It must have originated in the brain of some tremulous old woman, or was gotten up for a purpose by wily men.

For the last two weeks, and as the Convention time approaches, the story takes a new shape. Notwithstanding the undoubted fact that an immense deal of snow fell in the mountains during the winter; that the rains this spring and even this summer have been more copious than for years before; and that the crops all over the Territory present the most promising appearance, the cry is going up that the drought is upon us, the streams are falling, and the day of famine has arrived. It is of course to be expected that late in the summer some of the smaller rate courses will dry up, and the larger streams not pour such immense floods from the mountains, but we entertain the strongest doubt, that the most timid can seriously believe that anything like a drought need be anticipated. Local instances can probably this year as heretofore, be found—and they are duly paraded in the papers in the interest of the combination—where gardens in certain situations are suffering for want of water; or where fields would be better if larger streams ran through them. But we opine that these are the exceptions, and cannot truthfully be taken as evidence of

the fall of crops. On the contrary, all the information which comes to us negatives the idea so industriously disseminated by the combination, that the crops this year are likely to be scanty for want of water.

We have just conversed with an intelligent gentleman who has made the tour of the Southern counties, and he informs us that the talk of small crops or want of water is all bosh. The wheat, oat and barley crops look fine, and will yield most abundantly. Even as far south as Cedar City, on the edge of the Great Basin, the harvest is most prolific, and he heard no complaint of dearth or drought. We have ourselves, but a day or two since, visited and examined the farms in Weber valley, and were gratified and astonished while looking upon the splendid crops throughout that prolific region. Many of the farms there, we were told, would yield nearly if not quite seventy-five bushels to the acre. We suspect that all this talk about drought is intended to have its bearing on the Convention about to assemble, and give excuse to it to establish enormous prices for grains "on a gold basis." If the Convention, which will, we presume, be composed mainly of farmers, allows itself to be bamboozled by such tales, we do not believe that the balance of the community will be. We shall make every proper effort to set the facts before the country as they actually exist, and not as speculators would have them.

## Treasures on Earth—In Bacon there is Safety.

For sometime past friend Kerr (the chief of Clark & Co.'s well known banking house) has been doing a safe business with closed doors. A piece of paper near the entrance of the place where miners "or any other man" were wont to congregate, briefly announced in large letters, "No admittance," which was inexplicable 'till some considerable wag appended underneath "into Kerr's Safe." The fact is, as most everybody now knows, that Kerr one night locked up his plethoric money bags, retired to his peaceful couch and dreamed of cent. per cent., Bannack dust, Legal Tenders, Brigham and the law and the profits, when lo! on arising the next morning and attempting to open his splendid Bacon-burglar-proof institution, he found he was a victim of misplaced confidence. The thing would not work—he could not get into the treasure thing—his money, though not very profitably, was safely deposited. Day by day has Kerr worked and toiled, but all in vain. Bacon's lock seems invulnerable to either burglars or honest men (among whom our friend Kerr ranks?) At length an enterprising locksmith tenders his services, and agrees to open the safe within four days or forfeit \$500. If he succeeds Kerr is to pay him \$500. In other words the Banker bets the Locksmith that he can't open the safe in four days—and thereupon the banker chuckles and insists that it is a good bet if he loses. A locksmith has been at work three days, and his time will expire we believe to-day. He is hopeful and confident, and so is Kerr. The latter is placid; during the hours "on change" he smokes his cigar while other bankers are fuming and toiling with their customers; when night comes he has no long lines of figures to foot up, no mathematical abstractions to puzzle his brain, no "combination" to recollect or forget; the peace of gold affects not his nerves, and he reads his unrolled sheets with \$2.50 in greenbacks in his vest pocket, and no thought of the morrow.

He congratulates himself that he has attained the reward of the good man spoken of in Scripture, for verily hath he "laid up his treasure (greenbacks) where moth and rust do not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." A little boy shouts "bully for Kerr," but if Locksmith gets into that safe, we say "bully for enterprising Locksmith."

**PAID UP FOR BULL.**—By the announcement of Mr. T. D. Brown, it will be seen that freight for Bull to the amount of 14,000 pounds, can be forwarded, on application at the Agency of Oliver & Co.'s Express. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this chance should apply previous to the 12th inst, and those dealing with Mr. Brown, may rest assured that he will fully come up to all he may state.

**Great Reduction in Fare.**—We call the attention of the traveling public to the great reduction in fare to Virginia City, Montana Territory, by the coaches of the Overland Stage Line. Fifty dollars (Legal Tenders) is the established price by this Line, and it is simply out of the question for any Company to put the prices at any lower figure;—in fact, ably managed as the Overland Stage Line is, we do not clearly see how they can afford such low rates of charge.

**SUGGESTIONS.**—In another column we extract from the Sacramento Union a letter containing some valuable suggestions as to the raising of a military force for the protection of California from the bandits and would-be Claude Duvals of the highway, who have of late inflicted so much damage on individuals and on the general reputation of that State. The suggestions are well deserving the attention of those in authority, and it seems to us that the carrying them out would do good.

The following is the result of the election held in and for Great Salt Lake county on Monday last, viz:

**FOR COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE UNIVERSITY LANDS.**—Ira Eldridge 867; C. Loveland 867; V. Shirliff 865.

**FOR COUNCILOR TO FILL VACANCY.**—Joseph A. Young 786.

**REPRESENTATIVES FOR G. S. LAKE COUNTY.**—John Taylor 892; E. D. Woolley 884; A. P. Rockwood 872; J. V. Long 890; F. D. Richards 888; John Vancott 892.

**SELECTMAN.**—R. J. Gidding 892.

**SHERIFF.**—R. T. Burton 892.

**COUNTY TREASURER.**—Thos. M. Kean 889.

**COUNTY RECORDER.**—E. D. Woolley 857.

**COUNTY SURVEYOR.**—Thos. M. Kean 864.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.**—R. L. Campbell 865.

Three precincts to hear from, viz: Fort Harman, Big Cottonwood and Willow Creek.

The following communication, from a soldier, we clip from the Sacramento Union of June 27th:

## Threats of Secessionists.

**Messrs Editors:** The silly threats of C. L. Weller should be a caution to our people that there are men unprincipled enough to take advantage of the great number of unemployed laborers, of disappointed fortune-seekers returning to this State deprived of all resources, to excite them to take the highway to retrieve their fallen fortunes, deluding them with the idea that in so doing they are only taking an illustrious part in the greatest of all modern dramas, and that in future ages their renown will equal that of the American Bayard. That there is a necessity for an increased armed force in this State, no one will pretend to deny; but how to distribute that force and employ it so as not to disgust the army by the idleness of garrison life, is a problem yet to be solved. One of the most feasible ways, and peradventure the most popular perhaps in the eyes of the people, would be an organization similar to the Irish Constabulary or the French Gendarmerie—the organization to consist of cavalry and infantry under the command of one Colonel, with headquarters at San Francisco, to be the Provost Marshal General for California, Oregon and Washington Territory; one Lieutenant Colonel at Portland, Oregon, with three companies of cavalry and two companies of infantry, to be stationed in Oregon and Washington Territory; three Majors, at Sacramento, Stockton, and some town in Lower California, with one company of cavalry or infantry in each county—each company to be recruited in the county in which it is to be stationed, and to consist of men who have been honorably discharged, and to receive the same pay as the soldiers of the regular service, but in gold or the equivalent in Government currency; the companies to be divided into squads in the different townships, and to perform in addition to their other duties as soldiers such duties as they may be called upon to perform by the civil authorities of the county in which they are stationed. Very soon murders, robberies, incendiary fires, treasonable meetings, and every other crime which now fills the State would retreat at San Quentin would become matters of tradition, and the extra expense of such a force would be compensated by the reduced taxation in the State. In case of a foreign war, each of those companies would become the nucleus of a regiment, as great discretion being used in filling up the ranks of the Provost Guard, every member thereof could, in an emergency, become an instructor for raw recruits. This would be defeated the visionary schemes of C. L. Weller and consorts. Great care, however, should be used in selecting the officers of such a force, that no one should be appointed who, in addition to military qualifications, has not a fair administrative talent and a sufficient knowledge of statutory law so that they could act in any emergency without the delay of consultation, references and other circumlocutory process, during which a criminal would escape, or that by an over hasty vigilance an innocent man might be unjustly restricted of his liberty.

A SOLDIER.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, July 30th.

Additional from the Army Potomac: A dispatch says the colored troops seemed to be without any one to manage them, and finally fell back to the rear out of range of the volleys of canister and musketry that were plowing through their ranks. Their losses are very heavy, as shown by the following report: Of the 23rd U. S. colored, fifteen officers and four hundred men were killed, wounded and missing. Of the 28th, eleven officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed, wounded and missing. Of the 27th, six officers and one hundred and fifty men. Of the 29th, eight officers and two hundred and seventy-five men. Of the 31st, seven officers and about two hundred men. Of the 39th, several officers and about two hundred and fifty men. The loss of the 2d division of the 9th corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, is estimated at one thousand or twelve hundred, while many place the figures higher. Gen. Bartlett succeeded in reaching the fort with his command, but having by accident broken his cork leg, could not get off the field. He held possession of an advanced position several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was lost. About two hundred men were with him at the time, a few of whom managed to get away. Nearly all his staff were captured with him. Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, is also captured with several of his staff. The loss in the 1st and 3d brigades is also severe. The latter have four hundred in the hospital. The 18th corps occupied that part of the line on the right, but their loss is not very great. We took about two hundred and fifty prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All is quiet this morning (the 31st).

Harrisburg, August 1st.

Information has been received that a rebel cavalry force was marching in the direction of Bedford.

Capt. Turnbull of the U. S. Engineer Corps, is now engaged on a survey with a view to the defense of the Susquehanna river at the various fords between this city and the bay.

Governor Curtin has issued a Proclamation calling upon the Legislature to meet on Tuesday, August 9th, to devise means to make the military powers of the State immediately available for State defense.

New York, August 1st.

Capt. Morton of the steamer City of Hudson, who left Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon, says: Lincoln and Grant were in consultation there when he left.

A special to the Commercial from Washington, says: Official dispatches received here from before Atlanta, state that the rebels assaulted Sherman's line vigorously last Wednesday and were repulsed disastrously. Sherman's killed and wounded, numbered 600; he buried 600 rebels. Hood's loss was 4,000.

Gentlemen who spent yesterday with Grant represent him as in good spirits and confident of ultimate success.

New York, August 2d.

The Richmond papers of Friday claim a victory in North Carolina, declaring Holden and the Conservatives defeated, and Vance re-elected Governor.

The Richmond Whig claims a victory for Early at Darnstown, near Winchester.

Additional dispatches from Early declare that he had driven the Union forces over the Potomac into Maryland.

Harrisburg, August 1st.

Positive information is received here that the rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs out of the State. General Couch is to-day in the western part of the State making a reconnaissance of the defenses of the Monongahela and other rivers.

Cincinnati, August 2d.

A band of rebels under Webster, made a raid into the southern part of Kenton county yesterday, and arrested the officers of election at two precincts and destroyed the poll books.

A special from Nashville says: The Major General commanding in a circular congratulates the troops upon the brilliant success attending the Union arms in the late battles.



In the battle of the 20th, in which the 20th corps, under the command of Gen. Lee, defeated the 14th corps, the total Union loss is 1,783. In the battle of the 20th, 1,563 rebels were buried by our troops, and the rebels were permitted to bury 250. The 2d division of the 4th corps repulsed several assaults upon its position and captured several stand of colors. In the battle of the 22d the total Union loss was 3,600 men and ten pieces of artillery; the rebel loss was 3,000 men, 18 stand of colors and 5,000 small arms.

General Garrard in his raid on the Georgia Railroad, destroyed the railroad bridges and depots at Conrad's, Covington and Social Circle, and brought in 300 prisoners, with a loss of only two men. On the 28th, the enemy made an attack on Logan's corps, but were detected.

Gen. Howard has been relieved from the command of the 20th corps at his own request, and has gone north. Gen. Stanley succeeds to Howard's command. Craft is succeeded by Stanley in command of his division.

Nashville, August 1st.  
No fighting has taken place since the 28th. The army is in fine condition and preparing for an advance upon Atlanta, which will occur shortly. Authentic reports confirm the death of the rebel Gen. Walker. It is rumored that Gen. Wheeler is killed, but the report lacks confirmation.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, July 31st.  
The exact loss in the battle of yesterday is not officially learned, but it is believed to reach twenty-five hundred, exclusive of the missing. Large numbers of wounded are between the two lines, and cannot yet be removed.

Gen. Butler sent a flag of truce to-day, but it was peremptorily refused by the rebel officers, who refused to exchange newspapers. Many believe either that their lines are very weak, or that they have some extensive move afoot, and are afraid of its being known. The lines of both armies are about the same as before the last battle.

Baltimore, August 1st.  
All accounts received here indicate that the alarm of the people of Gettysburg and vicinity is entirely groundless. It is believed the rebels have re-crossed the Potomac, but this is uncertain.

Head-Quarters, Army Potomac, August 1st.  
Parties have gone out under the flag of truce to bury the dead and bring in the wounded.

New York, August 2d.  
The Commercial's Washington dispatch says: Gen. Grant regards the attack on Petersburg as demonstrating that Lee has not sent any considerable force into Pennsylvania.

Gen. Averill is censured for allowing Chambersburg to be burned; his excuse is that he was remounting his cavalry at the time.

The Post's special says: The War Department has been informed that a considerable body of rebel cavalry is near Leesburg. Our own cavalry is in good condition and able to prevent their crossing.

The Washington Star says: Last night about 8 o'clock some 200 guerrillas (supposed to be Mosby's command) made their appearance at a point three miles above Rockville, having crossed the river at Nolan's Ferry. Parties living in the vicinity, imagining that these guerrillas were the advance guard of a large invading force immediately left, and their reports caused considerable excitement in this direction for a time. Troops were sent from here to intercept the rebels, but they were nowhere to be found, having gone back over the river.

Altoona, Pa., August 1st.  
Gen. Cameron, on behalf of the Vigilance Committee at Harrisburg, has addressed the President a letter asking the removal of Gen. Couch and the appointment of Gen. Cadwalader to the position of commander in this department. The excitement along the line of railroad against Gen. Couch is intense.

Reports received at midnight say that Averill and Kelly met the enemy about six miles from Cumberland and defeated them. No news concerning the raiders in Bedford county; they are supposed to have gone towards Hancock.

Saratoga Springs, August 2d.  
The workmen on the Adirondack Railroad were on strike which promises serious results. The rioters to the number of 800 are driving the German laborers from the work. Several arrests have been made and a collision between the Irish and Germans is feared.

Cairo, August 2d.  
Orleans dates to the 26th, says: The Constitutional Convention adjourned the day before, and is to be convened again in case the Constitution is not ratified by the people. Before the adjournment of the Convention, by a vote of 68 to 8, the Convention adopted a Preamble and Resolutions denouncing the doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty, interpreted as they have been into a justification of secession, as utterly subversive of our form of government, tending to confusion, anarchy and national destruction.

Resolved, That we hold our primary allegiance due to the Government of the United States; that the Constitution and Laws of the United States are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that no State Convention whether representing the people or not, has any right to absolve us from that allegiance; that consequently the Act, commonly called the Ordinance of Secession, has always been null and void.

Resolved, That we are in favor of so amending the Constitution of the United States as to secure the abolishment of slavery throughout the United States.

About one thousand Union prisoners, mostly taken a year since, arrived at New Orleans on the 24th from Texas, having been exchanged. Four to six thousand are still confined at Fort Tyler.

Washington, August 2d.  
An apparently well informed deserter says the only troops operating in the valley are Breckenridge's. Early was first sent up, and just before starting drew rations for 10,000 men; Breckenridge followed with another 10,000. He says there is no truth in the report that they have been joined by Hill's corps, for up to Thursday last his troops were in entrenchments at Petersburg.

Cairo, August 2d.  
On the 30th, 200 guerrillas encountered a party of negro soldiers seven miles back from Wilson's Landing and repulsed them. The Federal cavalry were sent out next day from New Madrid and routed the rebels, killing and wounding a number. Our loss is trifling.

A QUERY.—The Union of this morning in giving an account of the fire that occurred in Chinatown on Sunday, says:

"Tom Poo, who keeps a saloon in Chinatown, called in the firemen and treated them to liquor and beer ad libitum. Tom is a clever fellow; but he ought to give up worshipping little wooden gods and become a good Christian."

With our present notions of Christianity, which church would admit a Chinaman to be a Christian?—Washoe Herald, July 26th.

HARD ON SALOON KEEPERS.—By a law of the last Legislature of California, saloon keepers are made liable for all costs and expenses incurred for trials etc., when parties commit a criminal offense under the influence of liquor, the costs to be levied by the Board of Supervisors, and divided pro rata among all the saloons in the county.

MARRIED.  
At Camp Douglas, August 21, by 1st Lieut. and Adjutant J. C. Morrill, JOHN C. SMITH, private of Co. K, 2d Inf. C. V., to ELIZABETH F. WILSON.

WANTED.  
FREIGHT FOR BOILER!  
14,000 Pounds of Freight will be forwarded to the mines and vicinity, apply to or before the 15th inst. to J. D. BROWNE.

California and Nevada Volunteers' RESTAURANT.

THE undersigned having re-built and furnished the above restaurant at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call, in a manner never before equaled in this place. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

REDUCTION OF FARE  
VIRGINIA CITY,  
OVERLAND STAGE LINE,  
has been reduced to  
FIFTY DOLLARS  
LEGAL TENDERS,  
By the Coaches of the Overland Stage Line.  
W. S. HALSEY, Agent.

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MANSION HOUSE,  
Cor. Emigration St. & State Road,  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.  
This is the most pleasant and best arranged Hotel in Salt Lake City. It is conveniently situated to all the places of business and amusement, and for the accommodation of families or single persons it is unsurpassed. The tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords.  
Prices to suit the times.  
J. W. HALSEY, Proprietor.

C. OLIVE,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

W. C. GOODRICH, Proprietor.  
GOODRICH HOUSE,  
Bannack City, Idaho Territory.  
This house is now open for the accommodation of the public, with  
Good Beds, and Tables  
That will always be furnished with the best the market affords.  
Good Corral and Stables near the premises.  
W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

Co-Partnership Notice.  
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore.  
RANSOHOFF BRO.  
R. T. City, April 4th, 1884.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,  
New Goods! New Goods!!  
FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
SPRING GOODS.

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,  
etc., etc., etc.

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Beets, Shoes, Clothing and Fur-  
nishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold  
Dust and Coin.

S. J. LEE'S  
PROVISION STORE,  
on Main Street,  
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.  
Miners' and Traders' Outfitting Establishment.

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.  
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN  
EXCHANGE,  
The highest price paid for  
COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Goddard's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.  
HOLLADAY & HALSEY,  
BANKERS.  
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for  
GOLD DUST AND COIN.  
Dust bought for Coin or Currency.  
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.  
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on New York.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Virginia City, Idaho.  
Denver City, Colorado.  
Atchison, Kansas.  
Portland, Oregon, and  
Victoria, British Columbia.  
Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

CLARK & CO.,  
BANKERS,  
Great Salt Lake City,  
DEALERS IN  
COIN,  
GOLD DUST  
AND EXCHANGE.  
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.  
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.  
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Brexel & Co., Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!!  
EUREKA STABLES,  
Next Building South of the  
MANSION HOUSE,  
Corner of Emigration Street and State Road  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.  
These New, Large and commodious  
STABLES  
Are now open for the accommodation of the Public.  
Travelers will here find the best accommodations for stock, at the lowest market rates.  
Cash paid for Hay and Grain.  
J. W. HALSEY, Proprietor.

FAUST'S STABLES,  
Second South Temple St., G. S. L. City.  
The undersigned are prepared to accommodate the public with Hacks, Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies and Saddle Horses.  
The only Horse market in the city. Stock sold by public or private sale.  
Hacks run to the Warm Springs every morning and evening.  
J. W. HALSEY, Proprietor.

BANNACK CITY EXPRESS  
Has increased its service, and now starts Concord wagons every  
MONDAY & THURSDAY  
From Great Salt Lake and Bannack City, connecting at Snake River.  
Times, Four and One Half Days.  
Their Coaches run daily between  
Bannack and Virginia City.  
Their first exploring expedition has started from Virginia City for the Kootenay mines, and it is their intention to extend the Express to these newly discovered and prosperous regions.  
A. J. OLIVER & CO.,  
T. B. BROWN, Agent,  
G. S. L. City.

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.  
\$4 per ton.  
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.  
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.  
GEO. W. CARLETON,  
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1884.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,  
Corner of Washington and Battery Sts.,  
San Francisco.  
THIS bank is open for the transaction of a General Banking business. Will receive deposits, attend to the Collection of Paper, and draw Exchange by TELEGRAPH or otherwise, for New York, London, San Francisco, etc., on most favorable terms.  
D. O. MILLS, President.  
WM. C. BALSTON, Cashier.  
San Francisco, July 5, 1884.—July 18 1m



**WAR INCIDENT.**—A correspondent of the army of the Potomac gives the following incident that actually occurred: I have seen soldiers chase hares and pick blackberries when a shower of the leaden messengers of death were falling thick and fast around them, and do many other cool and foolish things. But the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses everything I have seen or heard. On one of those biting cold mornings while the armies of Meade and Lee were staring at each other across the little rivulet known as Mine Run, when moments appeared to be hours and hours days, so that at hand seemed the deadly strife, a solitary sheep leisurly walked along the Run on the rebel side. A rebel vedette fired and killed the sheep, and dropping his gun, advanced to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a federal vedette, who said, "Divide is the word, or you are a dead Johnny." The proposition was assented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, the Rebel skinned the sheep, took one-half, and moved back to his post, while his challenger in turn, dropped his gun, crossed the Run, got the other half of the sheep, and again resumed the duties of his post amidst the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help him eat it. Of the hundreds of hostile men arrayed against each other on the bank of that Run, not one dared to violate the truce agreed upon by these two soldiers.

**A MISTAKE REBUKE.**—Judge Shepherd, of San Francisco, gave a severe rebuke to a lawyer in the Police Court on Thursday. The attorney was defending Kahan, whose case we mentioned yesterday, as having defrauded S. Cohen by paying him in greenbacks for a certain delivery. An understanding that they were to be paid for in gold coin. The Bulletin says that when the case came up for examination the Police Justice observed that:

"However it might be in a legal point of view, I do not doubt that the man acting thus was as guilty of fraud as the criminal pacing his cell at San Quentin. The counsel for the defendant here remarked that 'it was a question whether the Government had not committed the fraud in issuing greenbacks.' Upon which Judge Shepherd replied: 'Never let me hear another remark of that kind made in this Court. If it ever occurs again, I will commit the offender below for contempt, and perhaps for uttering treasonable language. It is neither your nor my place to question the acts of the Government, and it will not be tolerated in this Court.' The counsel 'dried up,' and the defendant was required to give \$1,000 bail to appear before the Grand Jury."

We only regret that the Bulletin does not give the name of the contemptible Copperhead lawyer, whose name should be struck from the rolls of every Court in the land.—*Sac. Bee.*

**IS HE?**—While a returned member of the Tenth Ohio was relating his travels, one of his listeners—a sympathizer—asked this question: "When you came to a town in Dixie didn't you find the secesh to be the first men in the place?" "Can't say as to that," replied Tenth; "but I will tell you what I can say: we found them to be the first men out of the place."

**Wanted for the Anatomical.**—One of the vertebrae from the backbone of the Rebellion—as soon as broken.

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